exists, or which I fancy to exist, between these small genera of Glyphipterveidæ and the Elachistadæ of Mr. Stainton's classification. I can not now refer to the place where I have alluded to the subject, nor am I altogether certain that I have published the observations which then suggested themselves on this subject, as at that time I only knew the Glyphipterygidæ through the writings of other Entomologists. But it certainly seemed to me that the larvæ of the above-mentioned genera of small species being unknown, there was nothing in the structure of the imago to exclude them from the *Elachistadæ*, though the larger genera, Ascalepia, Glyphipteryx, etc., were allied sufficiently nearly to the Gele-But such species as Æchmia dentella and Lithariapteryx. chidæ. abroniæella unite these small genera and Glyphipteryx, so that they cannot be placed in separate families, though the apodal larvæ of Antispila, Heliozella, etc., do not offer any strong affinities with either Glyphipterygida While, therefore, it is true that these small genera can or *Elachistadæ*. not be separated from Glyphipteryx and placed in a different family because of being so connected, nevertheless, taken by themselves, in the imago, they still seem to me to show strong affinities with the Elachistada; and, indeed, the older Entomologists placed the European species of Antispila in the genus Elachista. Do the Glyphipicrygide afford a passage from the Gelechida to the Elachistada?

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TEXAN ANISOTA.

BY LEON F. HARVEY, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The following species, new to the fauna of the United States, have been collected by Mr. L. Heiligbrodt, in Bastrop Co., Texas, and the types are contained in the beautiful collection of my friend, Mr. Otto Meske, in Albany.

Anisota Heiligbrodti, n. s.

3 2. The antennæ of the male are broadly bipectinate, except at the tips; those of the female are simple. This species differs from its allies by its purely gray color and by the fore wings being covered by two nar-